News Review of Current Events the World Over

Lobby Committees Quarrel Over Magnate Hopson—President Signs Social Security Act—Tri-Power Conference on Italo-Ethiopian Question.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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WILL ROGERS, famous actor and humorist, and Wiley Post, two of the best known fliers in the world, crashed to their death in a plane while flying from Fairbanks to Point Barrow, Alaska. The two men, close friends, had been enjoying a round vacation trip in the North, and Post intended later to fly to Asia. News of the fatal accident was sent to Seattle by Sergt. Stanley R. Morgan, signal corps operator at Point Barrow. He said he had recovered the bodies from the wreckage.

RAWALL in the matter of publicity, the Senate investigating committee on the activities of lobbyists got into a tangle that certainly didn't enhance their dignity. Hourard C. Hopson, the long curly head of the Associated Gas and Electric Utilities system, permitted the embassy of the house of commons to shut him mum, and Senator Hugo L. Black flew into a rage and had his committee threaten Hopson with contempt proceedings unless he appeared before it. Chairman O'Conor of the house body was angered by this and declared: "Hopson is in my custody. I've got him. Nobody else has got him. Nobody else is going to get him."

H. C. Hopson

The elusive, chunky utilities magnate told the house committee about his various companies and related things of his travels while he was being sought. But he politely refused to answer questions concerning the sources and amount of his income. He testified that he "believed" the associated Gas system had spent "eight or nine hundred thousand dollars" in opposition to the Wheeler-Rayburn utility control bill.

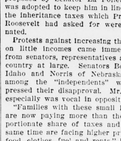
"I only put a small fraction of the $300,000,000 equity in our companies which would be destroyed if the bill becomes law and remains law," he declared.

To one question by Cox of Georgia Hopson replied: "I resent that inquiry. No gentleman would have asked it." Whereupon Cox threatened to kick him out of the room unless he withdrew the answer, and Hopson mildly withdrew it.

O'Connor introduced in the house a resolution that severely slammed the senate, but it dropped when word came that Senator Black would wait to take Hopson after O'Connor's body was through with him. However, it gave opportunity for a ridiculous quarrel between the New Yorker and Rankin of Texas.

Late in the day Hopson calmly walked into Black's committee room and asked: "Is some one here looking for me?" Black and his committee then questioned the utilities man for an hour or two and got mighty little out of him except smooth sarcasm that made the chairman quite furious. At that time both Hopson and his attorney had been served with contempt citation.

CAPT. ANTHONY EDEN of England, Premier Pierre Laval of France and Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy met in Paris, arranged, to see if they couldn't devise a way to avert the Italo-Ethiopian war, due to begin in September. Eden had a plan all prepared and after conferring it to Laval he laid it before Baron Aloisi. The latter, of course, had no power to assent but was compelled to submit the proposals to Premier Mussolini.



Baron Aloisi

That Il Duce would accept it without change was considered unlikely, but it formed a basis for discussion.

According to the best information, the Eden plan embraced these chief points:

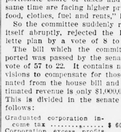
1. Important economic concessions for Italy in Ethiopia.

2. A proposal that Italy be given the right to colonize and exploit rich, sparsely inhabited portions of the Ethiopian uplands probably under a League of Nations mandate as is provided for former German colonies in article XXII of the League of Nations covenant.

3. The offer of an outlet direct to the sea for Ethiopia, as a measure of compensation for its concessions.

It was understood in Paris that Mussolini still demanded what would amount to a mandate over Ethiopia so that he would have political as well as economic control over the country. This Great Britain does not like, and France is rather on the fence. The British insist that the covenant there must be an immediate showdown. One correspondent said if Great Britain adhered to the policy at which Eden hinted in his conversation with Laval, it would mean either dissolution of the League of Nations or else collective sanctions against Mussolini, involving the risk of a European war.

NOBODY liked the new tax bill that congress was working on, and the administration had a hard work making up its mind as to the form it would recommend. First it affirmed almost every provision of the bill passed by the house and changed it from a "soak the rich" measure to one which would soak practically every one. This was done by lowering personal income tax exemptions and starting the surtax income rate at $5,000 instead of $50,000. The latter feature was proposed by Senator La Follette and was adopted to keep him in line. Also, the inheritance taxes which President Roosevelt had asked for were eliminated.



Senator Borah

Protests against increasing the taxes on little incomes came immediately, from senators, representatives and the country at large. Senators Borah of Idaho and Norris of Nebraska were among the "independents" who expressed their disapproval. Mr. Borah especially was in opposition.

"Families with these small incomes are now paying more than their proportionate share of taxes and at the same time are facing higher prices for food, clothing and rents," he said.

So the committee suddenly reversed itself abruptly, rejected the La Follette plan by a vote of 8 to 7.

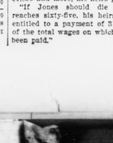
The bill which the committee reported was passed by the senate by a vote of 57 to 22. It contains new provisions to compensate for those eliminated from the house bill and the estimated revenue is only $1,000,000 less. This is divided in the senate bill as follows:

Graduated corporation income tax	$ 60,000,000
Corporation excess profits and capital stock taxes	65,000,000
Intercorporate dividend taxes	20,000,000
Increased estate taxes with related gift taxes	100,000,000
Increased surtaxes on incomes in excess of $1,000,000	8,000,000
Total	$253,000,000

The bill thus more closely follows the demands of President Roosevelt than the house measure.

SECRETARY of Agriculture Wallace has changed his mind about the production of wheat acreage for 1936. Instead of asking the farmers for a cut of 15 per cent, as was announced recently, there is now to be placed at 5 per cent.

Wallace said reporters that the change was decided upon after the government's August 1 survey of crop conditions indicated that total wheat production this year would amount to only 665,000,000 bushels as compared with domestic requirements of 625,000,000 bushels.



Secy. Wallace

FIFTY commissioners representing the Methodist Episcopal church, the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and the Methodist Protestant church have been in session in Evanston, Ill., and have agreed upon a form of union that is to be submitted to the general conferences of the three churches and, if ratified by them, to all the annual conferences. The new organization, it was agreed, would be called the United Methodist church and would consist of six jurisdictional or regional conferences.

FARMERS who believe that their individual rights are being encroached upon by the administration's agricultural policies are offered a chance to get together by the organization and incorporation in Chicago of the Farmers' Independent Council of America. Ian D. Casement, a farmer of Manhattan, Kan., is president of the body, Stanley F. Morse, South Carolina farmer and executive agriculturist, is executive vice president and Chris J. Abbott, Nebraska stockman and farmer, and Clyde O. Patterson, Illinois jersey breeder, were incorporators. Dr. Charles W. Burkett, agricultural authority of New York and formerly director of the Kansas agricultural experiment station, and L. G. Tolles, farmer and past master of the Connecticut State Grange, are other vice presidents of the council, and Dr. E. T. Wilcox, representative of the Country Gentleman magazine, Columbia, is secretary-treasurer; Fred Sayre of Camden, Mich., farmer-statesman farm owner; E. E. Dorsett, farmer and past master Pennsylvania state grange, and Kurt Greenbaum, farm manager and agricultural engineer, New York, are directors.

"To me there is but one issue, whether we are going to have a constitutional government or have a dictatorial regime," said Charles E. Collins, Cranford, N. J., president of the American National Live Stock association, regional vice president of the new organization.

WILL ROGERS

Greatly Loved American

Born Nov. 4, 1879—Died Aug. 16, 1935

Will Rogers, Oklahoma cowboy whose homely philosophy endeared him to the hearts of millions, is dead. The wreckage of the plane in which he and Wiley Post, famous flier, were seeking new adventures was found where it had fallen about 15 miles south of Point Barrow, Alaska, northernmost white settlement in America.

This ended in tragedy the career of the ranch hand who had made millions laugh—probably the greatest and best known comedian of his day. His intense interest in aviation caused him to undertake the hazardous flight with Post over the wilds of the Far North. For many years he had traveled the country, and in his newspaper column had been one of commercial avia tion's strongest boosters. That fly ing should have caused his death is one of fate's grim ironies.

Rogers' career was almost like fiction. He was born at Ologah in Indian territory, November 4, 1879. He attended the Willie Hassell school at Neosho, Mo., and also the Kemper Military academy at Boonville for a short time. From that humble beginning he rose to become the intimate companion of the great men of the world.

His stage career began in vaudeville at the old Hammerstein roof garden

Will Rogers

in New York in 1905. At first his act was purely a routine of rope tricks, and he is still considered one of the best rope experts. Finally he began to insert homely observations on current events into his act, and enthusiastic audiences begged for more.

Rogers began to receive national recognition when he was engaged by Ziegfeld for the Follies and the Night Frolics in 1914. The ever present chewing gum, his crooked grin, and the lock of hair which dangled in his eyes were known to everyone. Whether he talked to audiences of thousands, to Presidents and cabinet ministers, or to a group of ranch hands he still had the manner of the Oklahoma cowboy sitting on a corral fence and commenting on the weather and the affairs of the nation.

Even through his writings, however, that he was best known and loved. His daily newspaper feature was read by millions, and his weekly column carried by the nation's largest group of magazines also syndicated by Western Newspaper Union carried his observations into the homes of American homes. No matter how busy he might be, or what affairs were pressing he always took time to prepare his column himself. A motion picture might be in the making, the expenses of hundreds of dollars each minute going on, but Rogers never failed his newspaper readers. Each day he would retire to some corner of the set, and while directors fumed and producers wailed, he turned out his regular stint.

Few people today realize the extent of Rogers' writings. Among the books of his were Rogerisms—The Cowboy Philosopher on Prohibition; Rogerisms—The Cowboy Philosopher on the Peace Conference, 1919; Rogerisms—What We Laugh At; Illiterate Digest; Letters of a Self-Made Diplomat to His President, and There's Not a Bathing Suit in Russia.

His writings were unique. Under their cloak of humor there was an underlying common-sense that came from a man who knew no "side" to life. He knew the people of America and his observations—especially a few lines—often carried more wisdom and more weight than pages by another. Above all, he was a world-wide figure and his income enormous he never lost the common touch. To the end he was Will Rogers, and his fame and his love is what I read in the newspapers" he once almost a century ago.

Just before he left on the fatal flight, he told correspondents that he was going to spend the winter with some of Alaska's old sourdoughs—swapping stories, hearing of their old adventures—and finding in their association the old pioneer humor of his boyhood days. And because he was Will Rogers he would have found it and would have returned to civilization to tell never found success beyond his wildest dreams.

America is better because of Will Rogers. He brought a viewpoint that is almost lost today—that of those sturdy people who forged their way into the West, their slow, dry humor and their hard headed attitude toward life. Millions will feel a personal loss when they pick up the paper and Rogers comment is no longer there.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
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Lesson for September 1

PAUL THE APOSTLE

LESSON TEXT—Acts 20:13-35; Philippians 4:4-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—In all things I gave you an example, that so laboring ye ought to help the weak—Acts 20:35.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Happy Worker for Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Paul a Good Soldier for Jesus.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How to Find Happiness in Work.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Church and Its Toilers.

The explanatory title given by the lesson committee, "Paul (A Worker With Hand and Brain)," is unsatisfactory. His pursuit of a trade was incidental, as well as working with his brain. He was in deed and in truth the apostle of Jesus Christ and his entire person was dominated by his passion to serve his Lord.

I. **His Birth** (Acts 22:3; cf. Phil. 3:17).

He was born in Tarsus of pure Hebrew stock. He could with lawful pride boast of his ancestry.

II. **His Home Training** (Phil. 3:5).

His parents were pious people and carefully reared him according to Jewish standards. Most religious leaders spring out of such homes, as for example, Moses, Samuel, and Timothy. Stern principles of integrity were inculcated in him, thus giving him strength of character to impress the world.

III. **His Education** (Acts 22:3).

1. His patriotism. He was brought up to love his nation. He proudly affirmed, "I am a Jew." Paul was a nationalist of the true type.

2. A love for the Scriptures. The Scriptures were to him the very Word of God. What was found written therein was the final word for him. Loss of love for the Bible and implicit faith therein is a tragedy.

3. Zealous for God. He says, "I was zealous toward God." The word "zealous" literally means "to boil." It means that his life was inflamed with passion for God.

4. He was conscientious. His supreme aim was to have a conscience void of offense. Conformity to the dictates of conscience is demanded. It is the law of life for every man, but because of the blight of sin the conscience needs to be taught by the Word of God.

5. He had a trade. Every Jewish boy, regardless of his father's wealth, was taught a trade. It was a saying among them that he who failed to teach his son a trade taught him to steal.

IV. **His Conversion** (Acts 22:6-10).

1. On the way to Damascus (v. 6). He was filled with hatred of Christ and was on his way to Damascus with authority to bring to jerusalem to be punished such Christians, men and women, as might be found.

2. A light from heaven (vv. 6-9). As this light burned through the sky he fell to the ground. Accompanying the light was a voice saying, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" In response to his inquiry as to who was speaking, the Lord declared that it was Jesus of Nazareth whom he was persecuting.

3. An honest inquiry (v. 10). This is shown by his declaration of his willingness to do what the Lord willed. The Lord, therefore, instructed him to go to Damascus where further light would be given him.

V. **Paul's Philosophy of Life** (Phil. 4:4-13).

What men do and say expresses their philosophy of life. In order to live right living, there must be created right thinking, for truly, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

1. Caressing joy in the Lord (v. 4). The one who knows the Lord Jesus Christ as a personal Saviour and who knows that in the providence of God all things work together for good to them who love God, cannot help but be joyful. Christianity is not a gloomy religion.

2. Be careful for nothing (v. 6). The word "careful" means "concern which leads to distraction." This does not mean carelessness, but it does mean excess in his living or fail in the exercise of common sense. He will not be disposed to depend upon himself but cast himself upon his Lord for everything.

3. Think on right things (v. 8). The one who thinks on truth will be true; the one who thinks on honesty will be honest; the one who thinks on love will have love flowing from his person. Things honorable and of good reputation among the people will not be neglected.

4. All sufficiency is in Christ (vv. 10-13). The one who is thus in harmony with his Lord will be content in whatever circumstances he may be placed.

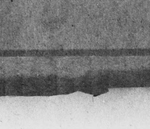
Health

"The first wealth is health. Sickness is poor-spirited, and cannot serve anyone; it must husband its resources to live. But health, or fullness, answers its own ends, and has to spare—runs over, and inundates the neighborhoods and creeks of other men's necessities."—Emerson.

Need of Self-Control

But take my word for it. This is the time to see the world in its Sunday clothes, and without money and without price.—Exchange.

Housewife's Idea



Care of Brooms

With a little care a broom will last a long time. Here is one precaution to take: Make sure that your broom is dry after it has been in water. If you put it away with the handle down (which is the right way), and it is not dry, the water will work its way down to the head and reach the wire. The wire will rust and the handle will fall off.

THE HOUSEWIFE

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Court Defines Speed Limit

Motor speed law was thrown up by Lord Justice Scrutton in Court of Appeals, London, in rection with a court case in the result of a motor car was struck by a cyclist. The court has said three times that it is to be generally known. If you are going at such a speed you cannot pull up within the of your vision, and an accident pens, you are in the wrong.

Week's Supply of Postum

Read the offer made by the Company in another part of paper. They will send a full week's ply of health giving Postum to anyone who writes for it.—Adv.

Cat Likes to Travel

Tommy, a cat which made headquarters in the restaurant station in Carlisle, England, travel on trains.

Calotabs
BILIOUSNESS
Had the Habit
Bryan was not the most-de Presidential candidate. Dia five times.

MOSQUITOES
Inject Poison
Mosquitoes live on human bl
Before she can draw your li
however, the mosquito must
this is by injecting a poison
mosquitoes annoy — are dange
spread serious disease epidemics
take chances. Kill mosquitoes, f
spiders with FLY-TOX — guaran
by 10,000 tests.
Accept no substitutes...on
FLY-TOX

Homeseekers Interested in Trading Property in Texas should write for free booklet to Texas Advertising Co., E. Merrick, Inc., Corsi Gables-on-the-Bay, Miami, Florida.

$2 SINGLE ROOM AND PRIVATE BA
A new hotel on 42nd Street & block of Grand Central Station.
HOTEL TUDO
NEW YORK CITY

When in NEW YORK Live at
HOTEL EDISO
NEWEST MOST MODERN HOTEL IN THE HEART OF EVERYTHING
All Outside Rooms — RADIO — $3.75 and up — Write for Booklet
Broadway at 47th St., Times Square Subway Station at Hotel Entrance
Rooms—Garaged Cars.
44 to 47 St., West of Broadway

WNU—4

Watch Your Kidneys

Be Sure They Properly Cleanse the Blood

YOUR kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes fail in their work—do not act as nature intended—fail to remove impurities that poison the system when retained.

Then you may suffer nagging backache, dizziness, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, puffiness under eyes, rheumatic pains, feeling all upset.

Don't delay! Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are especially for poorly working kidneys. They are recommended by grateful users the country over. Get them from any druggist.

DOAN'S PILLS

HOSTILE VALLEY

by

BEN AMES WILLIAMS

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SYNOPSIS

A gathering of cronies in the village of Liberty, Maine, Jim Saladine tells the history of the neighboring Hostile Valley—its past tragedies and its present. Jim, above all, is mysterious, entitled "Hubby" by Parson Fordyce. A day's fishing, to the Valley for a day's fishing, is admitted to himself his chief object is to see the glamorous Hubby Pierce and her granddaughter Jenny Pierce-royal. Since childhood Jim has adored Jenny, loved young Will Pierce more than she, and who remains still a child. Will leaves the employment in nearby Augusta. Jenny's death brings Will back to the Valley, but he returns to Augusta unconscious of Jenny's love abroad, and love. Neighbors of Will are Bart and Amy Lawless, and sister, Bart, unmarried and Will, a ne'er-do-well engaged to Jenny. The girl regards Will as a confirmed bachelor, and Will, a callous fellow, becomes the favorable gossip in the village. Entering his home unlooked Will finds seemingly damning evidence of his wife's unfaithfulness. He knows is Seth Humphreys, who leaves the house. Will overtakes him and chokes him to death, though Humphreys snatches his gun a bullet. At Marm Pierce's house he is acquitted. Jenny goes to the manse to Huldy and finds with Bart Carey.

CHAPTER IV—Continued

—8—

"Seth ought to been ashamed," said Huldy chidingly. "I'd give him a piece my mind, shooting my Will that if Will hain't already 'tended to Jenny!" And she asked with wicked eyes: "Did you see them cut up?"

Jim helped the doctor," Jenny answered.

Huldy was all surface sympathy. "It was hard on you—with you loving Will so!" Her last word bit and

Jenny breathed deeply, and strong. "I do love him," she said gravely. "But you're not to think now what that means." She added presently: "I've come to him at the end, and Huldy went away. Will stayed at Marm Pierce's farm till his leg was healed; and Jenny was happy in attending him. She gave him Huldy's message, and he received it uncomplainingly.

"Natural for her to feel so," he decided. "No one-legged man is good enough for her."

There was no bitterness in his tone; but he saw Jenny's loyal anger, and he said appeasingly:

"Huldy's one that takes a lot of stock in the way folks look. Jenny. She was like a cat, always cleaning herself. Took as much pleasure in herself as an old skinflint does in his money. And she lived to have everyone around her the same. Farm folk like us, we're apt to kind of forget. If I come into the house with barn on my boots, it always bothered her."

And he added: "I can see how she'd take this. Anybody with two legs is kind of bound to feel that a man with only one leg is no good. It's just like you'll shoot a horse that breaks its leg, or get rid of a crippled cat, or dog."

Jenny, faced by his stubborn loyalty to this woman who, despite the fact that she had wronged and flouted him, was still his wife, felt a reluctant pride in him. If he had wronged Huldy, he could not have been Will Ferrin; not the man she had long loved. So she said no word of blame for Huldy, and the matter thereafter did not rise between them.

But Marm Carey was not so tactful, till Will silenced him. Jenny, in the kitchen, heard them talking together, heard Will's slow tones at last.

"Bart," he said strictly, "I don't want that kind of talk about Huldy.

"Long as I'm Here, This Is My Kitchen."

She was used to gay times in Augusta, and when I fetched her here, it was pretty dull for her. I don't blame her none."

Bart protested hotly: "You was mad enough, yourself, when you went after Seth!"

"I was," Will confessed. "He was a man, and responsible. But I dunno as I can blame Huldy. Anyway, not now."

"She was scared," Bart insisted. "Scared for fear you'd treat her the same as you did him. She knew it was her due. That's why she skinned out."

"She had no cause to be scared of me," said Will gently. "I wouldn't harm her. And Bart, you keep your tongue off her, if you're good friend to me."

And Jenny, listening, loved him more and more.

In the matter of Seth's death, Will was held blameless. None had seen the fight between the encounter between them; but the mill men had seen and heard Seth's threats that Seth shot Will, and tried to shoot him again; and Bart could testify that Seth had borrowed the gun, as though the thing were premeditated. So, though Will had to answer to the law, he was presently free again; and when he had learned the use of a peg leg, he went back to the farm and to Jenny.

He dwelt there alone that winter, for Jenny had gone down from the steep road from his farm to take the heavier chores off the cripple's hands; but by February, Will had become almost as nimble on his peg as he had used to be on his sound foot. Only the work indoors he slighted, as a man will; and Jenny sometimes went to catch up tasks of a car laboring up the hill, and guessed this was the car which would bear Huldy away.

The stars were clear, the deep wood still and comforting. Jenny came down in peace. She thought the Valley was the brighter, with Huldy gone; thought there was a rainbow in the starlit sky.

She had no least prevision that though Huldy might for a while depart, yet she would presently return.

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But Marm Carey was not so tactful, till Will silenced him. Jenny, in the kitchen, heard them talking together, heard Will's slow tones at last.

"Bart," he said strictly, "I don't want that kind of talk about Huldy.

But later she went to the house to get dinner ready for them; and at a convenient time they came stamping into the kitchen, and Will made a jest of that clumsy foot of his, and Zeke loosed his wide hat aside, and they washed themselves at the sink and sat down. Jenny served them, set the heaping dishes on the table, then seated herself to eat with them; and the three were laughing together at some word Zeke had said, when a car drove into the yard.

A car with a man at the wheel and Huldy by his side.

They saw her through the open door; saw her, and sat still and frozen while she descended and came toward them. The man stayed in the car.

Jenny thought that Huldy was as beautiful as ever. She found herself on her feet, facing the door. Will half-rose from his chair as though to rise; but that board nailed across the end of his peg cramped under a rung of the chair and prevented. Zeke looked questioningly at Will, and then at Huldy; and Huldy stood smiling, in the doorway.

Then she laughed. "I see you ain't lonely, Will?" she said. He tried again to get up, "Where's your crutch?" she asked derisively. "Want me to fetch it for you?"

Jenny asked: "What have you come for?" Her tone was steady, her heart still.

"Don't worry," Huldy told her. "I don't aim to stay. I left some clothes here; come to fetch them. Unless you've been wearing them?"

"They're in a box in the attic," Jenny said, ignoring the taunt. "I put them away."

"Moved in, have you?" Huldy commented. "Seems like you was in quite a hurry. I waited till he married me, anyway?"

Jenny's cheek was white; yet she curbed her temper, and Huldy turned to Zeke. "I don't know as I know you," she said amiably. "But you look like you had sense enough to realize three's a crowd?"

Zeke grinned, deriding her. "From what I hear, three wouldn't crowd you none," he retorted.

Her brows lifted. "So you been hearing about me, have you?" Then she smiled, flatteringly. "But you'd find that one's enough for me. If he's a whole man," she said.

Will wrenched the board off the end of his leg with a squeak of drawn nails, freeing his foot. He stood up to face her. "Huldy," he said humbly, "you mind your tongue. Come in if you want. You're always welcome here. But wait your turn."

Huldy was for the moment silenced; but Zeke spoke to Jenny. "Where's the box?" he asked scornfully. "I'll fetch it down for her."

This at last, was the far end," Jenny said. "By the window."

Zeke turned toward the attic stairs, behind the stove; but Huldy spoke to him. "You're in an awful hurry to get rid of me," she protested.

Zeke hesitated, looked at Will. "I'll pack her back in the car out there if you say, Will," he offered, his cheek hot.

Huldy whispered mockingly: "I guess you don't like me at all?"

"Not a bit, lady," Zeke assured her. "Nor any of your kind."

"How do you know my kind?" she challenged.

"I've seen enough of 'em, in gutters and around," he said mercilessly.

But Will turned upon him. "Zeke, you hush up," he said. Then to his wife: "Huldy, he'll fetch your things!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Longfellow's Evangeline
Result of Story to Poet

Evangeline of the poem was written as the result of a story communicated to Longfellow long after the actual events occurred and one cannot be very definite on the facts behind it, according to a writer in the Detroit News. In Philadelphia there is a tradition that Evangeline wandered about New England all her lifetime and in her old age joined a sisterhood which cared for the sick. In the Philadelphia almshouse she found her lover on his deathbed and the shock of his death killed her; both are believed to be buried in the cemetery of Holy Trinity Catholic church there. The other tradition is that Evangeline's real name was Emmeline Labiche) was extolled with other Acadians to Maryland, where they remained for three years and then made their way into Louisiana. Soon after she landed she met her former lover, who had plighted his troth to another. A few months later she died of a broken heart and was buried near the "Evangeline" oak at St. Martinville, La. A statue of her at that place was dedicated in April, 1931.

Longfellow, in a letter to a Philadelphia journalist, mentions how he came to select the Philadelphia poorhouse and old Catholic graveyard for the final scenes of his poem. This is published in the preface to Evangeline in Longfellow's complete poems.

Telephone Has Long Reach

More than 60 foreign countries can be reached from Washington by telephone.

Rubber Used in Place of Down in Upholstery

Rubber is being used increasingly as a household commodity. The latest purpose is as a substitute for down in cushions and upholstery. The rubber is converted into sponges, of varying dimensions, and is thus given the springy quality needed for stuffing of upholstery, cushions, tops of large footstools, etc. It is this rubber-sponge upholstery that is competing with down. In softness, it is manufactured to be comparable. When the rubber is totally deodorized, the competitive value reaches a high water mark. It is true that down will acquire a faint unaired odor unless cushions are shaken frequently, and aired occasionally also. So both rubber and down require care in order to preserve their freshness, in this use for cushioned furniture or soft cushions.

Rubber is a recognized agent for rug ilings, the word lining being used as in the case of carpet lining. It means a separate article to be laid between the floor and the rug or carpet. In each instance the lining softens the tread and prevents the floor coverings above them from turned in the chair as it put directly on the hard boards. In the case of floor rugs, slight and protective quality of the rubber mats helps to keep rugs from slipping on the floor. This is a great recommendation as rugs that slip and slide under foot cause accidents, and wherever reduces them is desirable. Rubber corner pieces for rugs keep the corners from turning up, and also lessen the liability of the rugs slipping.

Indented rubber door mats long ago found a place for themselves, both outside doorways and inside the house before entrance doors. Rain cannot hurt them, and the mats are easily cleaned of dust and dirt by washing with the hose, or douching with water. These floor mats when deeply indented act as old-time foot-scrapers. Wiping shoes on the ridged surface of the mat before coming into a house takes off mud and dust, and makes housework easier for the homemaker, who does not have to clean up the muddy tracks.

With the various electric appliances in the home of today, rubber becomes an important non-conductor in many ways. Iceless refrigerators have rubber insulations. Rubber and glass are complete agents of insulation, each having certain advantages for their specific uses.

Rubber knobs come to stick into backs of furniture to keep them from hitting walls hard. They are excellent for sofas and davenports positioned with backs along walls. These buttons, in varying sizes are put to many uses to suit the homemaker's needs.

To enumerate all the many household purposes of rubber would be an impossible task in one short article, which is primarily to acquaint homemakers with the novel upholstery uses to which it is being adapted.

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Women Are Less Liked by Men Than in Former Years

We are in the middle years of a woman's generation which was vigorous with hopes and intentions of accomplishments, electric with desire to be worth something to the world, ambitious to have women of equal stature with the men who were their husbands and companions.

The original plan, we must remember, was never to incur the resentment of men. Women felt very sure that such resentment and antagonism as they encountered in their first efforts was the result of what would be transient; they expected that a few years of accomplishment would do away with it.

There has been much accomplishment, the best of it unfortunately concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few women, and more than a few years have passed. But the resentment of men has not disappeared, Quietly it has grown and deepened. They are no longer angry as they were in the beginning when women did unaccustomed or complicated things. Men love individual women as passionately as they ever have, but in the aggregate they seem to like women less. Young girls, married women, working women and the widows all come in for a share of this general criticism.—Margaret Culkin Banning in Harper's Magazine.

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